

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 16TH, 1896.

NUMBER 25

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevidéu, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conception Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevidéu, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.
Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.
11, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.
Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
Sole Agents for
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines
G. PRELLER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;
E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,
Exporters of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alameda, 83.

RAUNIER & Co.
136, RUA DO OUVIDOR
TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.
This establishment is mounted to execute every order.
Specially in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woolsens and flannels, molais, alpaca, bines, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.
Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

PENSÃO GAURÁ
42, RUA D. LUIZA (Gloria)
This pension is recommended by its magnificent position and surroundings, with a splendid view over the bay; has fine rooms, large garden, terraces, etc., etc., and all comforts of a first-class pension.
Moderate prices.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: **Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.**
No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

NEW LONDON BAR
—
LUNCH-ROOM
FOURMILLY
George's Restaurant
8, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 8

The new proprietor, Bernardino D. Machado, late interested partner of the Café Americain, has transferred his numerous friends and patrons that he disposes in his new place of a first class service, cooking after English and Brazilian style to suit every taste. He trusts that his old patrons will continue to favor him in his new place.

PRICES MODERATE.

Grand Hotel International
SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE
SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (phone incluída, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and Silvestre.
This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FREDERICK MENTORS, ASSPÉLÉE 1-8 Telephone 8018.

SOCIÉTÉ AN.º
DU
TRAVAIL ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL
Empresa Estivadora
79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79
RIO DE JANEIRO
STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS
Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.
58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,
Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

CARMO BATHS.
CHIROPODIST.
Hot and Shower Baths,
Sulphur and Medical Baths,
Plunge Baths, etc.
No. 28, Rua do Carmo,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Special paper currency exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON,
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

600 For Stamp Collectors
BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil.—Sets for sale:
20 Varieties, Rs. 5000 50 Varieties, Rs. 50000
30 Varieties, Rs. 15000 60 Varieties, Rs. 100000
40 Varieties, Rs. 45000 80 Varieties, Rs. 200000
Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete) Rs. 80000
All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.
New issues.—New stamps.
Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from
1843 to 1894 Rs. 3500

English-spoken. **ALPH. BRUCK,**
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula
Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,
and
HISLOP & Co.
RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1824.
Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:
No. 1, A. B. C. Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese,
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

D. A. DE LIMA & Co.,
67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56
New York. Rio de Janeiro.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of
all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum,
flour, provisions, &c. Make first offers of cargoes or parts
thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal
advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully at-
tended to.

Cable address "Delima-New York."

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1891.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £3,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.Capital (fully subscribed) .. £1,125,000
Reserve fund .. £ 675,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1836Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Suavia.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTDCapital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. S. Smith.

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 31, Rua 1.º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.Representatives of
GOREY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd. London
Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gorey's Mariner" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Telephone 2 ways ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address: AGUA-RIO.

CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co. NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Brazil.

2, Rua 1.º de Março.

W. & B. DOUGLAS MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil,
C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Caixa 1055. 2, Rua 1.º de Março.

THOMAS PRICE

Has always a large stock of Instantaneous Water Heaters, Baths, Filters, etc., etc.

Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

50, RUA DO GONÇALVES DIAS

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN SHERRINGTON,Mechanical Engineer,
(Engenheiro Mechanico).

For 20 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch. Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, São Paulo, Brazil.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

The second dance of the season will be held on the 20th June 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley.

Rio 30th May 1896.

An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc. Address M. S., 35, Rua Real Grande.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

For immediate disposal the contents of No. VI Boulevard Labat, Paris, Brazil, including hardware and furniture in walnut case, brass and iron bedsteads, Wilton and Brussels carpets, a large and comfortable English-style view at the above address.

SITUATION WANTED.

Young American seeks a situation in a commercial house, speaks Spanish and German well. Address: A. D. 21, Rua 1.º de

WANTED.

A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London in July or August as well as two children aged 1 and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. LUCIEN LEE KINSOLYING.

Caixa 47.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa. Office: 56, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Missing Friends.Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOCKEY, R. A. resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John. Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

ALFRED, Walter. Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harcourt, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MARCICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OGLIN, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TOLLEY, or TOLLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Iowa, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 54, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canteiro. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7 30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; at 4 p. m. Fabrice Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—254 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 74, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117

Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The presidential elections in Chili took place yesterday. The result is not yet known.

—According to the recent census the city of Santiago, Chili, has a population of 243,533.

—Santiago telegrams report that torrential rains have fallen there, causing considerable damage.

—A Catholic congress is to meet in Lima, Peru, in November next. Let us hope that it will try to do something for peace and for education.

—The Italian cruiser *Cristoforo Colombo*, which is giving Prince Amador a pleasure trip around the world, left Valparaiso on the 13th inst. for Buenos Aires.

—A Lima telegram of the 12 h says that the Loreto revolutionists are fortifying Iquitos and are preparing for a desperate resistance. According to a previous telegram Col. Ibarra, the minister of war, will soon leave for Loreto with 630 men, going by way of the Amazon.

—It is said that Col. Pauli, a German officer formerly chief of staff under President Cáceres, has written a letter to the President of Peru in regard to a campaign against the Loreto insurgents, in which he blames Brazil for the revolution. It would probably be an advantage to Pauli to stir up a row between Peru and some neighboring state.

—During the season, as up to the 30th ult., the Transandino and the Villavieja express have conveyed over the Andes 1,831 passengers and 3,737 packages of luggage for Argentina, and 1,450 passengers and 3,400 packages of luggage for Chili. These numbers do not include travellers and luggage conveyed over the cordillera without the intervention of the express. During the same period the customs' officer at Suito del Solcádo recovered 380 dols. 81 centavos on dutiable articles not considered as luggage. —*Chilian Times*, May 20.—Bolivia is one of the poorest of the South American republics, but it is not lacking in spirit. The new budget provides for an expenditure of \$400,000 on armaments—an outlay which has been forced on the government by the restlessness of some of Bolivia's neighbours. The sum appropriated will not go very far in the acquisition of modern arms; but it will do a good deal towards complicating the finances of the country, which, fortunately, is not among our debtors. In view of the situation in South America, it is hardly surprising that Bolivia should try to show that it is still alive. —*Financial News*, May 21.**MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN BRAZIL.**

The following piece of information originating with the Associated Press agent in this city, is now going the rounds in the United States and Europe:

—*Rio de Janeiro, April 9.*—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The monarchical movement in Brazil is beginning to take a serious turn. Profiling by the general disorder which obtains among the republicans by reason of foreign and domestic trouble, the monarchists are picking up courage and declare openly their intention to restore the monarchy. As long ago as Nov. 15 last they made a considerable demonstration at Rio and at São Paulo in favor of restoration. What adds to the gravity of the situation is that numerous officers of high rank in the army and navy, who have hitherto maintained their neutrality, have declared openly for the monarchy. General Thomas Pompeu, professor in the military school of Fortaleza, a few days ago, at a public meeting, invited his pupils and colleagues to join the monarchists. The republican journal *Pais* recently demanded that all soldiers and sailors above a certain rank declare their faithfulness to the republic. Very few army officers have responded, and many are suspected of sympathy with the conspirators.

The dispute over the Amapa territory is not as well solved as it is sought to make it seem. Popular demonstrations have taken place at Pará and at Rio against the project of a mixed commission to report on the question, which the government has agreed to. Veiga Cabral, the Brazilian governor of Amajá, who is almost solely responsible for the disturbance over the Amapa question, is in Rio, diligently working up a party of sympathizers with his cause.

There is also a Bolivian question concerning the Bolivian frontier which had been almost forgotten when a rather imperious note was received from the Bolivian government to name its commissioners to act with those of Bolivia to ascertain the true boundary. President Moraes has named Sr. Thaumaturgo de Azevedo president of this commission, which is to begin work on the frontier May 15.

A CORRAL OF BULLS.In the Irish House of Commons of 1795, during a debate on the leather tax, the chancellor of the exchequer—Sir John Parnell—observed that "in the prosecution of the peasant war every one ought to be ready to give his last guinea to save the remainder of his fortune." Mr. Vandeleur replied that "a tax on leather would press very heavily on the barefooted peasantry of Ireland." The *Morning Post* in 1812 made the following statement: "We congratulate ourselves most on having torn off Cobbett's mask and revealed his cloven foot. It was high time that the hydra head of faction should be soundly rapped over the knuckles."The present Duke of Leeds is reported to have accused the late government of making a direct attack on the brewers by means of a wide wind. Only the other day I noticed in *The Standard* (I believe) that Sir Francis Scott, reviewing the troops after the Aslanter expedition, said that they were no doubt disappointed at having no fighting, but if there had been "there would have been many absent faces here to-day." It was during the late administration that one of the Irish whips telegraphed to Dublin that "the silence of the Commons no longer."It was the celebrated Sergeant Arabin who, at the central criminal court, informed the prisoner before him that "if there was a clearer case of a man robbing his master, that case was this case," and, after passing sentence, concluded, "I therefore give you the opportunity of redeeming a character irretrievably lost." —*The Spectator*.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.

GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 340.) (Caixa 183)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding branches in Hamburg, Hanover, and other German cities; also in London, Paris, and other foreign cities.)

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and other branches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other cities.)

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, and other branches in Paris, Lyons, and other cities.)

Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponding branches in Lisbon, Porto, and other cities.)

and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Petersen,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany. Sig. Giulio Belinzi

and correspondents in ITALY. The Bank of New York, N. E. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO, Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAYH.

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE, L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES. And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOKE & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also (Mexico).

COSTA FERRERA & PINNA, S. Felix (Bahia), RODENBURG & Co. " "

GEOR. KUNENBERGER, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

From the New York Times, April 29.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Some light is thrown upon the actual situation in Cuba to-day by the following interview with J. Frank Clark, staff correspondent of the United Press, who has just arrived from Havana. Mr. Clark said: "Three conclusions forced themselves upon me as the result of five months' observation of the progress of the revolution in Cuba. The insurgents are making a remarkably good fight. Spain has demonstrated her inability to put them down. The end is not in sight, but Cuba is surely slipping away from Spain, and unless some new element is introduced, she will be lost to the mother country. Meanwhile atrocities are being committed and methods of warfare are being followed which are not countenanced by civilized nations. I have made two trips to Cuba. The first was at the beginning of April, 1895, when the insurrection was in its infancy. I remained two months, returning to the States in June. Early in January I went back to Cuba. I found that Gomez and Maceo, whom I left in the mountains of the eastern district, had marched 600 miles, carrying the wave of revolution westward, and were then almost at the gates of the capital city. When I left Havana a week ago the insurrection was larger, more formidable, apparently more promising of success, than at any time in the fourteen months since the Cubans rose against Spain.

I went to Cuba, not as the representative of any one newspaper with an editorial opinion of its own, but as the correspondent of The United Press, an association whose sole mission is to obtain a knowledge of facts and to disseminate news.

In the early part of the struggle, before the insurgents had made much progress, my reports were criticised by Cubans as unfair to them. Now that they have swept over the island, pushing the troops of Spain before them, and making a record that will live in history, Spaniards say that my reports are unfair to Spain. In both cases I have told the truth.

Before the arrival of Gen. Weyler correspondents were permitted to accompany Spanish columns, and in the early stage of the war Spanish generals even permitted correspondents to visit the enemy's camps. Since the enemy has grown from scattered bands to organized and fairly well armed and drilled columns, it is a matter of life and death for a correspondent to penetrate the rebel lines. He would be welcomed by the insurgents, but would be shot upon his return to Spanish camps. I have had experience with four captains general—Calleja, Campos, Marin, and Weyler. The last is the only one of them who made the life of a war correspondent burdensome. Suave and courteous in his talk, prone in offers to aid correspondents in sifting truth from error, polite in his reception of all Americans, yet he has a way of impressing upon a correspondent without putting it into words that it would conduce to his personal safety to report nothing but Spanish official news.

As these have failed to mention a single insurgent success from the beginning, and are a record of many Spanish victories which exist on paper only, the correspondent who accepts them at face value beguiles his readers. If Spain were winning battles, why not permit accredited correspondents to accompany columns of troops and report from personal observation? If battles are fought whenever announced officially, why are correspondents refused a safe-conduct pass to enable them to visit the battlefield, when all is over? If the affair at Guatao was a battle and not a butchery, why were two correspondents thrown into Morro Castle charged with having visited the place which is only twelve miles from Havana?

The Spanish correspondents of Madrid papers, the Spanish reporters of Havana papers, all subject to the press censor, and the American correspondents, are penned up in Havana and every effort is made to keep the world in darkness as to what is being done in Cuba. Every cable dispatch is carefully edited before it can be transmitted. Everything unfavorable to Spain or favorable to the Cuban cause is eliminated. The mails are searched to prevent newspaper correspondence being sent off. But with all these precautions the truth cannot be suppressed, and every Wednesday and Saturday the papers of the United States arrive in Havana and long accounts of rebel victories and Spanish brutalities, which are true, are read by the English-speaking residents and translated for the benefit of Spaniards.

The situation in Cuba is not difficult to gauge.

Spain has sent 140,000 regulars, and 60,000 volunteers have been raised in the cities of the island. The latter are used almost entirely for home defense. Of the regulars, approximately, 25,000 have succumbed to bullets and disease during the year, 15,000 are in the hospitals or have been relieved from duty, and about 100,000 are available for active operations. These figures are estimates made by an army surgeon, and are very near the truth. The Spanish official statement of the loss of 3,800 men from all causes during the year is too absurd to be considered. Fully half of the regulars available for active operations are required for garrison duty in cities and towns. About 2,000 small forts, or block-houses, have been built, and these are occupied by the troops. The establishment of the latest trocha, that between Mariel and Majada, absorbs 30,000 regulars for the defense of the line. There are about 10,000 regulars divided into flying columns of 1,500 to 2,000 men each operating aggressively against Maceo just west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio, and in all of the other provinces there are not more than 15,000 troops in the field against the enemy.

General Weyler made numerous attempts to surround and crush Maceo and Gomez during his first month on the island. He

did not succeed. He then resorted to the well-worn Spanish device called a *trocha*, which had been abandoned by Campos and Marin as useless.

In order to make it a strong line, he has practically stopped aggressive operations in all the provinces except the western one, and concentrated his troops there. Gomez, Tacet, José Maceo, Calixto Garcia, and other insurgent leaders, with large forces, are unopposed. They move from one province to another, constantly recruiting, and spreading the flame of rebellion. They are gaining accessions daily from the better classes, and their followers can no longer be designated as ignorant blacks. The number of insurgents under arms is now fully 45,000. Cubans claim anywhere from 60,000 to 75,000, but they include unarmed camp followers, and men whose only weapon is the machete.

Spaniards say that Cubans will not fight, but I have seen many trainloads of wounded Spanish soldiers brought into Havana and other cities, and American planters upon whose estates encounters have taken place declare the Cubans are absolutely reckless under fire. They go into a fight with two or three rounds of ammunition to the man, knowing that they must capture cartridges, or they cannot fight on the morrow. When their last shot is gone, they charge upon the mule train with machetes, and generally obtain supplies for the next day. It is true they avoid general engagements. They have not the ammunition nor the artillery to operate as a fully equipped army. They therefore resort to guerrilla warfare, and Spain can make no progress against them. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, Gomez and Maceo are men of military genius. The rank and file of the insurgents worship their leaders and obey orders implicitly. On the other side there are jealousies, political intrigues, and personal ambitions among all grades of Spanish officers. Gen. Weyler says that when an officer obtains a rank above that of colonel in Cuba his usefulness is gone. Twelve brigadier generals have been sent back to Spain for incompetency since Weyler's arrival.

The Spanish troops themselves have no heart in the fight. They are raw conscripts from the peasant class of Spain. They are poorly fed and are driven about like cattle. They obey orders faithfully, undergo hardships and exposure in a climate to which they are unused, and fall by the wayside or die in hospitals, the victims of a war in which they have no interest. Their condition is pitiable indeed. In a few weeks the rainy season will set in, and yellow fever will cut wider swaths in their ranks than the bullets of the enemy have yet done.

The entire interior of the island is either in actual possession of the insurgents or is in sympathy with them. In every small town the Cubans are doing what they can to aid the men in the field. Food, clothing, and, if possible, ammunition, is supplied to them. This work is surreptitious in towns where a Spanish garrison exists, but there are large tracts of country in which the colors of red and gold do not wave. Cuban columns never carry provision trains, and Spanish columns always do if they are going any distance.

In the large cities are many men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the insurgent cause. They are men of standing in the community, men who have property interests, wives and children to look after, and who, therefore, remain ostensibly loyal to Spain. In the early days of the war the better class of Cubans declared the rising to be premature. They feared to support it, hoping that reforms could be obtained politically, and the ruin by war avoided. Many of them feared that the success of the revolution meant anarchy, or negro domination. Within three months there has been a decided change of opinion. Sons of leading families, and, in some cases, heads of families themselves, have joined the insurgents. The fear of confiscation of property keeps others back. A gentleman who owns a sugar plantation worth \$2,000,000 came to me recently and said he had become convinced that Cuba must be free or annexed to the United States, or every planter on the island would be ruined. He pointed out that the taxes and customs duties in the past had been all that the people could bear. The taxes which would be added to pay for a couple of hundred millions added to the old debt on account of this war, and the cost of the large stand-

ing army which Spain would be compelled to maintain if she won, would, he said, compel every sugar planter to abandon his property. I have talked with Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, and Cubans, and even with some Spaniards who own property, and they take the same view. The office-holding class of Spaniards and the merchants who profit by Spain's continuance in power still insist that Spain must win, even though the island be laid in ashes and her soil drenched with blood.

The rabid Spaniards are the ones who forced the recall of Gen. Martinez Campos. They have recently attacked Gen. Weyler, accusing him of being as lenient as Campos. The general sent word to the editor of *Leon Español*, an organ of this class, that if the editor would point out any Cubans whom he believed should be shot he would accommodate him. The General was sarcastic in this instance. He has been between two fires ever since he took command. He has endeavored to satisfy bloodthirsty Spaniards, and at the same time avoid bringing down the wrath of the United States on his head. He has succeeded in both fairly well.

The first butchery after his arrival was at Candelaria, where seventeen prisoners taken in battle were shot an hour afterward by Gen. Cannella. The affair was common talk at once, and Cannella was sent back to Spain, presumably for effect at Washington, for upon his arrival in Madrid he was received by the Queen Regent and shown many honors. There is no means of learning how many similar affairs have taken place, but cases have come to light in which Cuban hospitals have been raided and wounded insurgents killed, and the shooting down of peaceful employes on estates has continued without being checked since Weyler assumed command. There were affairs at Punta Brava and Guatmo, in which eighteen citizens were butchered in their own homes, and one American made prisoner, shot in the arm after capture, and thrown into Morro Castle with fourteen others, not one of whom had taken up arms against Spain. This American is still in prison. The affair on the El Gato estate, in which Pedro Rubio, the owner, was shot in his own doorway, after his fifteen-year-old daughter, Aurelia, had been cut down with a sword for begging for his life, is one for which no man has been punished.

Col. Arce has not been dismissed because he butchered twelve peaceable men and one woman on the Oyaltia estate and killed the manager of the estate, an old Frenchman named Bernardo Belharte, who wrapped himself in the French flag and was shot through the body four times and given half a dozen machete cuts beside.

When the case of Dr. Delgado, the American citizen who was shot down with seven of his employes by the orders of Brig. Gen. Melquiza, was made public by the American correspondents, Gen. Weyler announced that a military court would be formed, and whoever was responsible would be punished, regardless of rank. Yesterday's dispatches state that Gen. Weyler has asked the government to promote Melquiza to be a division commander for gallant conduct. Dr. Delgado, it will be remembered, survived his terrible experience, and the full story of his case is now on file in the state department at Washington. Since the Delgado affair Gen. Melquiza has continued in the same kind of work. On March 29 his troops killed nine laborers on the Rico Hoja farm and eight on the Garrido estate, both near Bairo. Among the latter were one woman and a six-year-old child.

Near Campo Florido, on Good Friday, Major Fondevilla of Melquiza's command, took nine white people of the town and kept them in the barracks all night. In the morning he shot them down in a piece of wood-near by.

Gen. Prats shot and killed four peaceful employes on the estate of a Frenchman named De Friville, near Limonar, April 2. These are a few instances of the methods of Spain in Cuba.

Nearly all I have mentioned are confirmed by official records on file in the different consulates at Havana. There are almost daily reports of similar affairs which are impossible to verify, owing to the difficulties placed in the way of correspondents. Owners of plantations, foreigners and Spaniards, as well as Cubans, state that government columns sent out in pursuit of insurgent bands, and failing to force a fight,

or getting the worst in one, fall upon unarmed and peaceable employes in the fields or hiding in their houses, and slaughter them without mercy. This is followed up by an official report of a brilliant victory.

In these reports the rebel loss is given from half a dozen to fifteen or twenty, and on the Spanish side one or two soldiers are reported wounded. The ultra-Spaniards urge Weyler to do more of this kind of work. They declare without hesitation that all Cubans should be exterminated. They ask for the arrest of more suspects, although the prisons are overcrowded with political prisoners. They have succeeded in obtaining a decree against the employment of Cubans in the offices of the civil administration. They urge Spanish merchants to discharge their Cuban clerks and employ Spaniards. They look upon Cuba as a place to be plucked, and would drive every native from the island and confiscate his property for themselves.

These Spaniards are the dominant faction at present, but they are only a small minority in Cuba. The more liberal Spaniards, and those with property interests at stake, have different views, but they are very careful about expressing them now. The liberal Spaniards, the Cubans, and the foreigners who own property on the island are the people who would come to the front if an independent government were to be formed. There are people of wealth and prominence who are behind the revolution, and their influence will shape the destiny of the future republic, if there is to be one. As for the present civil government which the Cubans claim to have organized and in operation, I have little information. I have never visited Cuevitas. I have never seen President Cisneros, nor any of his cabinet. So far as I can learn, the delegates met, organized an administrative council, elected a president and officers, commissioned Gens. Gomez, Maceo, and others, and then laid the civil government on the shelf until the military commanders should succeed in conquering the island. So far as Spain is concerned, martial law prevails from one end of the island to the other, and there is little reason why Cubans should endeavor to hold legislative sessions just yet.

While I was in Washington a few days ago I found a strong feeling in both the senate and house in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

I talked with several senators and representatives, who said they regretted, now that the joint resolution of Senator Morgan had not been insisted upon instead of the concurrent resolutions which were passed, but there was little talk of attempting to force a joint resolution through before adjournment. The attitude of the administration may be stated as opposed to recognition of belligerency until some more tangible evidence of the existence of a civil government is produced. The patriots in the field say they are satisfied that they can win. They claim to be able to fight their own battles, but they would like an opportunity to fit up expeditions and obtain arms and ammunition openly. They would also like Spain to cease shooting prisoners of war as handits, to stop killing unarmed employes on estates, and to respect modern usages in regard to hospitals and wounded soldiers.

THE FATE OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

Dreyfus is undergoing his sentence on the Ile du Diabie, an arid, desolate rock, one of a group of three small islands situated fifteen miles northeast of Cayenne, in French Guyana. The island is about half a mile long by 300 yards wide, the last mile there having been Delecluze, the French communist. I am told that Dreyfus, who is the only prisoner on the island, will not long survive the rigid discipline and terrible monotony of his captivity. He is permitted to see no one but a prison doctor from the mainland, and while he is never for a moment out of sight (by night or day), of one at least of his warders, all are expressly forbidden, under pain of imprisonment, to converse with him.

Escape is impossible, for Dreyfus is kept under lock and key when not at exercise, pacing up and down a measured hundred yards by word of command. Supplies are brought daily from the adjacent Ile Royale, where there is a large convict establishment, but it is only in very fine weather that a landing on the Ile du Diabie can be effected. To further guard against escape, any boat not flying the cipher flag is at once fired upon, while a telephone now connects Dreyfus's place of exile with the neighboring islands. A swimmer would stand no earthly chance, for the sea swarms with sharks. Dreyfus is much changed in appearance, and has grown old and careworn, almost beyond recognition. Mme. Dreyfus still firmly believes in her husband's innocence, and the report that she had taken another name is absolutely unfounded. — *Paris Mail Gazette.*

THE CHOICEST FRUITS

are those packed by the

CURTICE BROTHERS Co.

of ROCHESTER, U. S. A.

the centre of the famous fruit-growing region of Western New York.

Peaches, Pears, Orange-Quinces

and other fruits from this famous American packing house may be found at

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,

No. 34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

Grab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme

Matsukita del Japon

White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses, Chypre, Gardenia, etc.

Sale 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles



ESTABL. 1860. 17 first Medals
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times.

For sale at

CRASHLEY & Co.

PREÇO FIXO

(Cambasso & Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO

And all principal Perfumery Stores

Agents: ARP & Co., 63, Ouvidor.

DANISH BUTTER

from

P. E. ESBENSEN

COPENHAGEN.

Is the best and nicest of all table butters.

Sole Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

C. F. KELLER & Co.

44, Rua da Alfandega.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a specialty of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been restored, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all our sides, close to the elegant beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms airy and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

Esplanade Santo, Brazil

P. O. Box 45.

Cable address: ORTON.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. for the nursing staff.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The European Mail.*

A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Mellins Food.

Agents for Longstreik's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pears' Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

SPEND \$5000 TO GET WELL! A miracle!

Cures radically



Does not contain:

Mercury, or iodine, or salicylic preparations, or opium, or morphine.

For sale at all good Druggists and Chemists.

General agents: Robillard, Braga & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

When giving orders, please mention this paper.

MELLIN'S FOOD

for

Infants and Invalids.

Mellin's food is the only genuine substitute for mother's milk, and acknowledged to be the best food for Infants and Invalids, as certified by the highest medical authorities of England and the Continent.

Sole agents in Rio de Janeiro:

CRASHLEY & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.



VICTORIA-STORE.

Alves Nogueira & Co.

RUA OUVIDOR, 46 & 48

Wine and Provision Merchants

Shipping Grocers and

General Dealers.

Importers of ham, bacon, cheese,

Butter and all kinds of preserves.

Receive by New Zealand and English

Steamers, preserved fresh in the

REFRIGERATORS

Fish, Game, Mutton, and Fresh-Butter in packages of 1 lb.

TELEPHONE 141.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

"JOHANNIS"

The king of natural table waters.

The finest in the world.

Walter, Block & Co., 115, Quitanda.

From The Chilean Times, May 13th.

THE TREATIES WITH BOLIVIA.

Owing to the agitation arising out of the boundary question with Argentina, the fact that treaties of peace and friendship and of commerce between Chili and Bolivia have just been ratified has attracted but little notice from the general public. The treaties in question were entered into on May 18, 1895, and the ratification took place in Santiago on April 30 of this year. In the first clause of the treaty of peace and friendship the boundaries between the two countries are defined as follows: The sovereignty of Chili is acknowledged over all the territory extending to the south of the river Loa from its debouchure in the Pacific to the twenty-third degree of south latitude, the eastern limit being a straight line drawn from Zapaleri from the intersection of that territory with the boundary which separates it from the Argentine republic, to the Licacaur volcano. From this point the limit is a straight line drawn to the summit of the extinct volcano Cabana or hill called del Cajon. From this spot the boundary is a straight line drawn to the brook at the southwesternmost extremity of Ascolan lake, and from thence another straight line drawn across the said lake and terminating in Ollagna volcano. From this point the limit is another straight line from Tua volcano continuing afterwards the division between the department of Tarapacá and Bolivia. By clause 2 Chili undertakes the payment of a number of debts owing by Bolivia. These are the sums owing to the Huanchaca, Corocoro, and Oruro mining companies; the balance of the Bolivian loans raised in Chili in 1867; the Mejillones and Caracoles railway bonds; the debts of Pedro Lopez Gama and of Henry G. Meiggs; and that of the Garilav family. Clause 3 exempts Chili from the obligations contracted in the sixth clause of the treaty of truce, the revenue of Arica custom-house is declared free, and Bolivia is at liberty to establish custom-houses where she pleases. In clause 4 it is provided that in case of difficulties arising with respect to the boundaries a commission of engineers shall be appointed by both countries to make the delimitation on the ground. It is also provided in this clause that a commission of engineers shall be appointed to erect landmarks along the traditional boundary of the former department of Tarapacá, now Chilean province of Tarapacá, and the republic of Bolivia. It is further provided that in case of disagreement in the demarcation of the boundaries between the two countries the question shall be submitted for decision to a friendly power. These are, in substance, the provisions of the treaty which puts an end to the situation created by the treaty of truce of April 4, 1884.

The situation between the two countries is still further defined by a treaty of commerce, which is the natural outcome of the treaty of peace. In clause one it is provided that the commercial relations of the two republics shall be maintained on a footing of full and reciprocal liberty. The citizens of each of the republics engaged in any kind of business in the territory of the other, are to be, in every respect, on an equal footing with native born citizens. Clause two secures to citizens of each of the republics the right to acquire and to dispose of all kinds of property in the territory under the same conditions as native born citizens. By clause 3 the two republics oblige themselves "mutually to recognise to all companies and other commercial associations, industrial or financial, constituted or authorised in conformity with the respective laws of each one of the two countries, the right to exercise all their rights and to appear before the courts of law, without any other condition than that of being in conformity with the legal prescriptions of their respective states." By clause 4 the citizens of each of the republics are exempt from military service in the territory of the other, and they cannot be subjected on account of their movable or immovable property to greater burdens than those imposed on native born citizens. By clause 5 each of the republics obliges itself not to interfere diplomatically in behalf of its citizens in matters properly belonging to the courts of law, except in the case of a denial of justice or of a manifest infringement of international law. Each republic, by this clause also, renounces all right to prefer claims against the other for loss or injury sustained by its citizens in consequence of insurrection or civil war, except in the case of culpable remissness on the part of the author-

ities. By clause 6 the natural products and products made of raw material natural to each country, are to be free of all state or municipal imposts, except those established prior to the date of the treaty, when imported into the territory of the other. The products comprised under this head will be enumerated in a special protocol. It is stipulated, however, in clause 7, that Chilean alcohol, of upwards of 25 degrees, is not included in the exemption just mentioned, but it is provided that in no case shall it be subjected to higher imposts than the alcohol of other countries. Clause 8 is the customary "most favoured nation" stipulation. Clause 9 provides that Chilean ports in communication with Bolivia are to be free for imports to, or exports from, that republic. By clause to both republics oblige themselves to promote railways in their contiguous territories, to protect those already made, and specially to promote the extension of the Antofagasta line to Oruro. Clause 11 provides that all railway material for the prolongation of the line from Oruro to La Paz, shall be free of all state dues and imposts in all Chilean ports. Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 15 relate to postal matters. Letters and other matter are to be prepaid in the country from which they are sent and are to circulate free in the other. Official correspondence and other matter is to be post free. Postal matter in transit through either of the republics is to be forwarded to its destination by the country through which it passes, and when necessary the country through which it passes must prepay it without charge to the country sending it. The two republics oblige themselves to maintain in service an equal number of mails. Clauses 16 and 17 relate to diplomatic and consular agents, and the "most favoured nation" stipulation is embodied in the latter. Clause 18 provides that the treaty shall remain in force ten years. At the expiration of this term, either party may give the other one year's notice of its desire to terminate the treaty.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Herald says that "Russia is the last and largest of autocratic governments." Evidently our neighbor forgets a few of the South American republics which are quite as autocratic as Russia.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th reports a duel between Captain Castex and Lieut. Kruls, the latter being killed. One telegram says the encounter originated in some dispute over a refusal of the victim to obey an order. It is a curious situation, surely, where an officer has to fight duels with subordinates in order to enforce his authority.

—It may be remembered that some time ago an Argentine officer was killed in Paraguay whilst taking part in a dance for which he had crossed over the river purposely. The matter has been carefully investigated here by our minister and the punishment of the criminal secured. But as an after-note the minister has informed the government that it has become too common a practice for Argentine officers stationed near the borders to cross over and to make a show of themselves on the other side of the river. They march about the towns and pueblos in full uniform, take part in the feasts and dances and besides do not conduct themselves very decorously. Hence it is no wonder if they now and then give provocations that have serious consequences. The minister of war in requested to interfere in the matter by a general order and put some limits to these scandals.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—With gold several points below 300, it is little wonder that men should begin to anticipate something extraordinary. They have now begun to suggest that it is the intention of the finance minister to effect the conversion of Argentine paper at 250. Two or three times within the last five years has conversion been spoken of, and generally at this rate. It was spoken of at times when it was obviously out of the question. It is not so obviously absurd now. But gold has still some distance to fall, and 50 points out of 300 is a larger proportion than 50 out of 350. Moreover, we should require to see gold pretty steadily about 250 for a time before we should believe it possible to effect a successful conversion. Now gold steadily about 250 means very expensive living, and very slow trade. If the Argentinians are prepared to put up with this, the conversion scheme will be possible. But it seems for more likely that they will lose patience, and that something will be done to set things booming again.—The Review, Buenos Aires.

—The four-masted ship *Blackburne*, 2100 tons, master M. B. Chisholm, has put into this port in distress, with a terrible tale of bad weather experienced at the Cape. She left Liverpool for San Francisco, with general cargo, on January 20, had a slow voyage, and finally was knocked about the Cape for 40 days, experiencing most terrible weather, until finally the captain resolved to put back to Montevideo. Her sails are nearly all destroyed, her water spoiled, rudder broken, and some of her crew of 32 are suffering from scurvy. The weather down at the Cape and the Falklands is reported as having been exceptionally bad, and there have been several wrecks, details of which are now beginning to arrive. Among the vessels lost was the *Bankville*, the crew of which were brought here from Port Stanley by the *Totnes* a few days ago, and have been sent home by British consul. Another vessel is reported to have gone down near the Falklands with all hands, but we are not able to give her name.—Montevideo Times, May 28.

But you grieve me by your injustice in saying that I evade your questions and "treat all discussion in the light of a joke." The matter has always seemed to me quite serious, even before that unhappy dispatch

which you publish and refer to without sparing me a consolatory "poor devil."

By virtue of my nationality, I "back with difficulty" even on the merriest subject and never about matters that show a chance of money making. If I dismissed somewhat too summarily three of your questions, as based on misapprehension, I hope you will believe that I had no intention of being discourteous, but only of abbreviating the discussion. I imagined you would easily get any further explanation by consulting some unbiased and competent friend, among the many foreigners here who, like myself, are obliged for business purposes to acquire a practical knowledge of this purely technical matter.

Instead, however, of getting it made clear to you how it is that the superabundant guias have not continued to accumulate, you try to prove the contrary, out of my own mouth, by the following: "The discounts in weight on the guias established by the convention of 21 May 1895 have not succeeded in extinguishing, as was expected, the great stock of superabundant guias." Are you prepared to insist that this is equivalent to saying that the superabundance of guias is increasing? May it not mean that it has remained stationary, which you will find on careful inquiry to be the case? I have seen none of the "admissions" you allude to on part of merchants and officials that guias have continued to accumulate. I should only be too glad if they could adduce adequate proof, because, as the local consumption cannot exceed the estimate sufficiently to account for any important increase of guias, it would be necessary to fall back on the other explanation you suggest, that guias are being falsified.

This would supply an additional and very strong argument in favor of my plan, because, of course, falsification would be one of the question when the commissarios sold the guias direct to the bank.

Continuing your strictures on my petition (or "circular" as you are good enough to call it) you proceed: "He then says that the free despatches of May and part of June counterbalanced the discounts provided for, but he omits to take account of the office which came in during that same period without guias."

I wish I knew a perfectly agreeable way of alluding to the prodigious error in the words I have underlined. So great a delusion for a person still to be possessed of after many weeks active discussion of the subject only proves how far into outer darkness a very intelligent and intrepid man can wander, when he gets on a wrong track.

I would consider it ungenerous to insist on this error but that it suggests itself to me as the explanation of your opposition to my project, which has puzzled me. Clearly, if coffee had really come in without guias during all that month and a half, the superabundance of guias would be quite insignificant, if not nil, and there would be no need of a bank to buy them up.

But as, in point of fact, all the coffee that came in during that period produced guias, you must add that large quantity to your estimate of the existing guias, and as this produces a great superabundance, it must of necessity alter completely your ideas on the subject.

If you do not consider me too deeply interested in the business to give good advice, allow me to suggest that you carefully reconsider the matter in view of the facts I have pointed out, and if, after clearing your mind of the radical errors that have misled you from the first on this question, you care to treat of it further, I shall hope to be able to receive your future criticisms, with that appreciative acceptance with which I have for long years been accustomed to hear you on most other subjects, in common, as I believe, with the great bulk of English speaking residents here.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS, JR.

Our time and space will not permit a reply to the foregoing this week. One topic, however, must be noticed, for it is not agreeable for any man, much less an editor, to rest too long under imputations of ignorance. In May and June of last year the state of Rio de Janeiro authorized the free exportation of coffee. No guias were required for exportation. The tax then was an internal tax, a tax on production. The documents issued were simply tax receipts,

and nothing else. The exporter was not required to buy them, and had nothing to do with them. They had no business, then, in this market. Are we to understand that they still came into market, were bought up by dealers and added to the stock of guias? And are we to understand that this is a part of Mr. Newlands' scheme to now redeem these tax receipts, at 90 per cent., say, of their face value, and get the cost out of the exporter? "Outer darkness" in connection with such a transaction can be very easily excused, for even an "unbiased, competent friend" would hardly be up to its intricacies.—En. News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 8.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the motion offered by Paulo do Ladoiro in regard to the civil and military functionaries who hold more than one office. The treasury, he said, appears to be rigorous towards civilians, but indulgent towards military men. He would even venture to assert that the minister of finance does not know what amount of public money is paid to the ministers of war and marine. He offered an amendment to Paulo do Ladoiro's motion. Senators Aquilino do Amaral, Pires Ferreira, Kanin Barcellos and Coelho Campos discussed the veto of the effect of the federal district to the ordinance on professors voted by the municipal council. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Alencio Nogueira presented a petition signed by 300 merchants for maintaining the S. Paulo custom-house. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill for abolishing that custom-house and also the custom-house at Juncos de Fora. Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento spoke on the bill relating to the railway from Victoria to Paganini and Deputy Simão de Cunha on the bill relating to the Brazil Great Southern railway. Deputies Gornello da Fonseca, Tosta and Thomaz Cavalcanti opposed the bill for reorganizing the national guard. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the bill on gambling was recommitted. The bill making an appropriation of 350,000,000 to pay the shippers for the losses which they sustained in consequence of the action of the officials in charge of the Ilha Grande quarantine station, who refused to receive the vessels *Catavina* and *China*, was voted in 2nd discussion, as were also the deficiency appropriation of 5,710,412 for the war department, the deficiency appropriation of 7,707,000 for custom-houses, the bill authorizing surveys on the frontiers and the bill regulating ground leases. Several motions to ask for information were also voted.

JUNE 9.—*Senate*.—Senators Rosa Junior, Pires Ferreira and Oliveira discussed the motion of Paulo do Ladoiro to ask for information in regard to the civil and military functionaries who hold more than one office. Senator Pires Ferreira asserted that the minister of war receives no pay that is not entirely legal. He deprecated the constant attacks on the army, which, he said, is a guarantee of peace and order. The motion passed. Senator Coelho Rodrigues' substitute motion being rejected. The senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the ordinance voted by the municipal council on professors. The three senators for the state of Amazonas moved to forward to the legislature of that state a certificate of baptism showing that Lieut. Filipe Pires was born on March 16, 1868. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade moved to inquire what item in the budget furnishes money for widening the gauge of the Central railway in Bahia and how far the gauge is to be widened. Deputy Glycerio, who said that he would vote for the motion, suggested that the money expended on widening the gauge may possibly come out of the special appropriation of 8,000,000 for the Central railway. Deputy Francisco Veiga opposed the bill for reorganizing the national guard. Seven years, he said, have elapsed since the republic was proclaimed and it is certainly time to think of passing laws for giving practical value to the liberal principles embodied in the constitution of the 24th of February. Under these circumstances the country is painfully surprised at this attempt to pass a bill, framed by a committee composed of young and ardent republicans, which, if it becomes a law, will be destructive of liberty and completely nullify all the triumphs which have been won by liberal ideas during the last century. He denounced the bill as unconstitutional and asserted that congress has no right whatever to legislate on this subject, or take any action whatever in regard to the national guard beyond mobilizing it in the cases for which provision is made in § 20 of art. 34 of the constitution. Deputy Nilo Pecanha answered this speech, which he characterized as an exhalation of romantic passion for sickly liberalism. He contended that to leave the national guard in the hands of the state governments would be a crime. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque moved to recommit the bill. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 2,220,000,000 for compensating the Companhia Nacional Costeira and Lagoa do Itaipu for the losses which they sustained during the naval revolution and the bill for ratifying the naval protocols for the protection of industrial property. Deputy Cassiano's motion for recommitting the bill on the railway from Victoria to Paganini and that of Deputy Simão de Cunha for recommitting the bill on the Brazil Great Southern railway and Deputy Bueno de Andrade's motion on widening the gauge of the Central railway were all adopted.

JUNE 10.—*Senate*.—From the chamber of deputies there was received a communication stating that chamber declined to accede to the senate's proposal to cause the budget to be studied jointly by the respective committees of the two houses. Paulo do Ladoiro warmly censured the President of the republic for encouraging the illegal acts of the governors of states. He argued "to prove that Lieut. Filipe Pires, the so-called governor-elect of Amazonas, has not the age required by the state constitution. Senator Moraes Barros defended the bill extending for two years the period during

which foreign vessels are permitted to engage in coastwise trade. Senator Oliveira opposed the bill, and the course of his remarks led him to make some scandalous allusions prevalent in all the public departments. In the revenue officers fraud and pecuniary reign supreme. The mint is unable to coin sufficient nickel for the purposes of circulation. Charges of the gravest character are made by students of the Polytechnic school against their professors: the government listens to these charges, closes the school and telegraphs into silent indifference. Charges equally grave are made against the management of the Central railway and against that of the national lunatic asylum. In the asylum of the Ilha Grande a Patria the whole fund intended for its support, amounting to 1,400,000,000, has evaporated. Encouraged by these and similar signs of approaching dissolution, the crafty foreigner has not hesitated to make a scandalous offer for the purchase of the Copacabana railway, an offer in which the government is expected to become responsible for large sums of money without any corresponding advantage. Liberty of navigation, he said, is beautiful in theory, but in practice it means desolate shipyards, a decaying merchant marine and the utter impossibility for obtaining sailors for the navy. Senator Kanin Barcellos also opposed the bill, which was rejected by a vote of 23 to 14. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Zama moved to inquire what law authorizes the government to pay 3,000,000,000 for the Fribo Palace and 600,000 for furnishing and ornamenting that building. The government, he said, had promised to adopt a policy of retrenchment and economy, and yet it does not hesitate, at a time when the people are struggling with want and when starvation stalks in the face of many hard-working families, to squander the people's money in buying and furnishing palaces. He was answered by Deputy Augusto Montenegro, who said that by art. 8 of Law No. 1,360 of Dec. 30, 1895, the government had been authorized to receive buildings from the Bateria da Republica in payment of the latter's indebtedness. He asserted that in purchasing Fribo Palace the government had rendered an important service to the country. Deputy Zama responded that the arguments employed by the honorable member can be used to defend any abuse. He does not hesitate to declare, he said, that he is decidedly opposed to the present government, which has broken its promises to the country. Since the republic was established Brazil has passed through three periods: the dramatic under Decolores, the tragic under Pinheiro and the comic under Prudente de Moraes.

JUNE 11.—Paulo do Ladoiro spoke on political affairs in the chamber. He said that the country is in a bill on Chinese immigration and several old bills from the chamber of deputies. He adopted the reports against the payment of passages of immigrants or the introduction into the country by Antonio Augusto Pereira de Barros and against the favors solicited by Domingos Molitinho and Francisco Ferreira de Moraes, who offer to introduce into the country 50,000 Chinese or Japanese immigrants. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy João Lopes, chairman of the budget committee, moved to ask the government for information on the tobacco tax. Deputies Antonio de Siqueira, Nilo Pecanha, Thomaz Cavalcanti and Ruiz Domingues discussed the bill on the organization of the armed force of the country. Deputy Zama's motion to ask for information on the purchase of the Fribo Palace was rejected by a vote of 12 to 4. The appropriation of 350,000 for compensating the shippers on the *Catavina* and *China* and two small appropriations for the war department and for the Espírito Santo custom-house were voted in 2nd discussion. The bill on reorganizing the national guard was voted in 2nd discussion.

JUNE 12.—*Senate*.—Senator Oliveira spoke on the subject of the Sociedade Asylo dos Invalidos da Patria and on that of frauds in the custom-house. He moved to ask the government for information on the former subject. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Zama opened the debate on a very bill and was answered by Deputy Severino Veiga, who said that an army of 28,000 men, far from being too large for a country like Brazil, is much too small. Unfortunately, he added, this number exists only on paper and, if the minister of war strictly observed the law, the country would soon have no soldiers at all. The few which it has are badly armed, badly clothed, badly paid, badly fed and badly lodged. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti also answered Deputy Zama and, replying to the fact that deputy in the chamber is a proof that the elections are free. Deputy Tosta declared that he is always ready to discuss with Deputy Zama the political affairs of Bahia. Deputy Belisario de Souza defended the government and said that the organization of the monarchist party and its press political party is a liability in the republic. He was painfully surprised, he said, to see that the honorable member for Bahia was led by his argument to the conclusion that for the misfortunes of Brazil there are only two remedies—separation and the protection of some foreign government. Deputy Valladares said that, if he combats the proposal to fix the number of troops at 28,000, it is not from a spirit of opposition to the government, which is already surrounded with difficulties that he has no desire to increase. What he desires is to refrain from burdening the country with the cost of maintaining a large army, especially since the President's message states that the financial state of the country is precarious and retrenchment an absolute necessity. He can not understand, he declared, why the republic should require an army more than twice as large as that of the monarchy. It surely cannot be from the necessity of maintaining order, since the gentlemen who have just answered Deputy Zama assert that the people of Brazil are prosperous and contented. Public order is never threatened by a prosperous and contented people. Moreover, money is required for reorganizing the navy, and the country is not rich enough to furnish this money and maintain a large army besides. Replying to some remarks made by Deputy Zama in regard to the state of affairs in Minas Gerais, he said that it is true that abuses and crimes have been recently committed in that state, but he has no desire to discuss these questions on the present occasion, relying, as he does, on Governor Dias Fortes and on the courts of justice and

believing that they will cause justice to be done and persecute the criminals. The traditional name of the state of Minas Geraes, Deputy Diniz de Andrade introduced a bill for commencing the count-down of officers decreed by Law No. 330 of Dec. 9, 1895. Deputy Lamo Moller moved whether the marine and war committees intend to report on the military instruction bill. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti from the committee said that the bill cannot be utilized. Deputy Lamo Moller insisted on knowing whether it will come up for discussion. Deputy Coelho Alencio assured him that the committee would report in a few days.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that there are many cases of small-pox in Niteroy.

—There are said to be now 400 policemen in the disturbed districts in Bahia.

—There were 50 deaths from yellow-fever in the town of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, during the month of May.

—On the 13th inst. a bus in houses in Porto Alegre was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 500,000,000.

—The district judge of Lavras Dumontinas, Bahia, has ordered 60 persons who attacked that town on the 17th ult.

—The epidemic of yellow-fever in S. Paulo, S. Paulo, is still raging. The sanitary condition of the place must be exceptionally bad.

—At Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, some journeymen have recently been refusing to serve because of the open vote provided for by Castilhos.

—At the election for two state senators on the 24th ult., there were 332 blank votes at S. João del-Rei, in the state of Minas Geraes. This candidate should have been elected.

—There was an explosion in the prophyllite laboratory at Porto Alegre on the 11th inst., by which seven workmen were injured, five of them seriously. Probably the cigarette smoker was again at his old tricks.

—Notwithstanding the activity of the police officials in S. Paulo exchanges continue to register frequent burglaries, robberies and confidence games. That city must be simply overflowing with criminals.

—Cases of yellow-fever are still reported from Araraquara, S. Carlos do Pinhal, Lemea and other S. Paulo towns where epidemics have occurred the past season. It would appear that the disinfectants made have been valueless.

—On the 13th inst. in S. Paulo, in front of the office of the *Diário Popular*, Col. Gues Pacheco and Capt. Domingos Reis on account of a quarrel, emptied their revolvers at each other, the former being wounded. Both were arrested.

—The *Deputado* of São Paulo is still engaged in a crusade against gambling, catenism and prostitution. The purpose is good, but our contemporary must go deeper for the remedy. The Brazil youth must be educated in another school of morality.

—The São Paulo chief of police has issued orders that the police soldiers shall not be employed in transporting the sick or burying the dead in the places where fever epidemics exist. Then true mission, we presume, is that of carrying a gun and creating disorder.

—The cruiser *Rocinante* Constant arrived at Pernambuco on the 11th inst. Although the vessel has apparently encountered little rough weather the commander sends reassuring telegrams in regard to its seaworthiness, which had been considerably doubtful.

—August Spiller keeps a beer saloon in São Paulo. On the evening of the 9th he served out beer to some young patriots, and in payment received various cuts and bruises from the sticks which the gilded youth used in clinching an argument they were having with him.

—The São Paulo *Almôzopo* relates that in a quarrel at Piracajuba an individual named Manoel dos Santos tore a large piece of flesh from his adversary's cheek with his teeth. If the snails are turning cannibals, or dogs, in this manner, perhaps we had better pin our faith to something else.

—There was an explosion of escape gas in one of the small rooms of the S. Paulo postoffice on the evening of the 8th inst. The clocks were so frightened by the noise that they dropped the letters on the floor and ran into the street. Fortunately no harm was done, but the mails were not distributed that night.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 13th notes the capture there of three fine mule deer, valued by accessories, valued at about 15,000. The São Paulo police are making a good campaign against gambling, but it will be fruitless as long as the vice is carried on in private residences and by people of position and influence.

—In its zeal to induce certain Rio and São Paulo journals in their crusade against "catenism," a Santos newspaper recently attacked a resident of that city for the same offense, publishing his name and giving an account of his career. Nothing was hidden and denunciations were not spared. The editor is now being prosecuted for libel.

—On the 9th inst. three streets in São Paulo were in part deprived of electric light because of the mischievous conduct of someone who crossed the wires in front of the normal school and caused them to be burned. Some of these days, one of these mischievous youths will come up with a live wire and furnish a valuable object lesson to his friends.

—It is said that at a state senatorial election held in Barbacena, Minas Geraes, on the 24th ult., not a single elector or member of the election board appeared. It is explained that the people are tired of going to the polls to vote for men chosen for them by political managers. Then why do they not nominate candidates themselves, and vote for them?

—It is said that the Santos jail is not only excessively crowded, but that it has six lunatics among its inmates. Something should be done, surely, to remove these unfortunate to an asylum.

—The *Gutenberg* of Maceio says that civil marriage in the state of Alagoas is so costly as to be almost impossible for the poorer classes. The lowest price, if the ceremony is performed at the court-room is 16,000, and if performed at the house of one of the parties, 27,000. The consequence is that, while religious marriages in Maceio average about six a week, the average number of civil marriages is only about three.

—The refractory police detachment at Mogimirim, São Paulo, has at last got into serious trouble. For the disturbance created on the 20th ult., in which these fellows defied the whole town and kept up a disturbance the whole night so that no one could sleep, the sergeant has been imprisoned and three of the policemen have been transferred to Jundiahy. This is altogether too mild a punishment. They should have at least six months imprisonment at hard labor.

—The second delegate of police at São Paulo says that the movement of counterfeit money at the Congress plantation, belonging to the Carmelite friars, still continues. Two police agents recently visited the place and found nothing, it appearing to be abandoned. A few days later the second delegate himself appeared there and found the parts of a lithographic press and some stones under a stony way. Removing the box he found an excavation two metres deep with signs of recent occupation.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The prosecution of Judge Alcides Lima has not had the effect of suppressing opposition to the new jury law. Some days ago in the court room at Santa Maria da Bocca do Monte nine citizens who had been empaneled to serve on the jury declared that, in view of the provisions of that law, they could not conscientiously do so, and were consequently excused from serving. Judge Vieira da Cunha, who voted against the indictment of Judge Alcides Lima on this question, has been compelled to resign.

On the 11th inst., the federalists held a meeting at Porto Alegre and organized a club, of which Marshal Augusto César da Silva was elected president and Gen. Coutinho vice-president.

It was decided to send circulars to the members of the party throughout the state, asking them to elect delegates to a convention, which will be held at a date to be fixed hereafter. At this convention, it is said, there will be proposed modifications of the programme adopted at Bagé in 1892. The majority of the federalists who attended this meeting were favorable to taking part in the elections.

A meeting of autonomists has been called for the 10th prox. There seems still to be a desire in some quarters to promote the union of all the opposition parties.

Disturbances are reported in the colony of Alfredo Chaves and troops have been sent there from the colony of Caxias.

Col. Carlos Telles, after his conference with Gen. Cantuaria at Pelotas, returned to Bagé on the 8th inst. On the following day Cantuaria also went to Bagé, where he had a long interview with Gen. Silva Tavares. The latter, it is said, has recently had much difficulty in restraining his followers, who are anxious to retaliate for the outrages committed by the caudillos.

A committee from the Club Caiçal called on Gen. Cantuaria, who treated its members with the utmost courtesy and revoked Telles, order for closing the club.

Dr. Francisco Tavares who, after the indignities to which he had been subjected, had returned to his estancia in Uruguay, has returned to Bagé and had a long conference with Gen. Cantuaria at which his brief er, Gen. Silva Tavares, was present.

On the 13th inst., Gen. Cantuaria returned from Bagé to Pelotas, accompanied by Drs. Francisco Tavares and Dória Tavares, and proceeded on the same day to the city of Rio Grande.

A telegram of the 14th states that the federalist convention at Porto Alegre will be held on Aug. 1.

RAILROAD NOTES

—At the end of last year the Central railway had 3,730 cars and 321 locomotives.

The engineer-in-chief of the Estrada de Ferro Sul do Brasil is calling for tenders for furnishing 5,000 steel rails.

—It is stated that the traffic receipts of the Central railway amounted last year to 27,945,005\$ and the operating expenses to 28,011,705\$.

The government owns nine railways, whose aggregate length at the end of last year was 2,950,000m., and whose cost up to that date amounted to 288,118,193\$324.

—On and after July 1st the freight on the Central railway will be increased by 50 per cent., except on the products of agriculture and national industries. This means another tax on foreign commerce.

—There was another collision on the Central on Saturday evening last, an open switch sending the Minas express into a freight train. There were no casualties, but some of the freight wagons were considerably damaged. It was due to the customary negligence of the officials.

—The director of the Central railway consulted with his subordinates in the administration of that road on the 13th in regard to its projected lease, and the *Jornal* learns that the opinion was against it. Very naturally! No private company would furnish so many sinners, nor permit so many men to idle away their time.

—During the year 1895 there were 1,304 reclamations presented to the Central railway, the claims aggregating 286,979\$283. Of these 203,635\$379 were for total losses, 79,225\$355 for damages and 1,008\$50 for residue of claims. All the claims were not settled at the end of the year, but 791 were paid, amounting to 121,835\$713. Would not be good policy to enforce greater care in this service?

—The new projected railway to connect this capital with Pernambuco, is to start from Petropolis. It is to be a single-track line. The money expended on the Central with the same general object in view, is to be ignored. And the money for the new scheme advocated by Sr. Luiz Gomes is to come from we know not where.

—On the 10th inst. at the department of industry were opened the proposals received for constructing the first and second sections of the extension of the Central railway from Ouro Preto to Mariana. The number of proposals received was two, one of which was presented by Augusto Eustáquio de Figueiredo and José Praxedes Rabello Bastos and the other by Dr. Joaquim Carlos Travassos and Eugênio Meimicke.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the government has declined to accede to the proposal which was made by Messrs. Morton Rose & Co. and on which depended their offer to purchase the Leopoldina railway. The same paper says that the government has decided to tender to the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais all the assistance in its power in their efforts to enable the present company to overcome its difficulties. It is needless to say, perhaps, that it will be a waste of time and money.

—The passage traffic on the Pará tramway line during the last ten years, which shows a very rapid increase, was as follows:

1886	2,206,510
1887	2,856,600
1888	2,866,860
1889	2,445,670
1890	4,644,214
1891	5,685,748
1892	6,357,157
1893	7,452,640
1894	8,819,658
1895	9,284,542
1896 (1st 6 months)	2,855,347

LOCAL NOTES

—A partial report on the surveys of the projected new capital of Brazil was presented to the minister of industry on the 12th inst.

—It is stated that both Silveira Martins and Raphael Cobeira are expected to arrive shortly in this city, the latter from the River Plate and the former from Europe.

—Last year there arrived at the port of Rio de Janeiro 91,773 immigrants and at that of Santos 72,598. Another authority says that 98,570 foreigners disembarked at this port, and 44,411 embarked.

—It has been ascertained that of the 144 names attached to the published declarations of the Polytechnic students, only 92 really belonged to that school. This deception will not reflect much credit on the students.

—The official count gives the senatorship from this city to Deputy Thomas Delino, who received 3,125 votes in a city possessing a population of nearly half a million. The new senator should feel proud of such an election.

—On the 10th inst. the 3rd regiment of artillery left for Rio Grande on the steamer Santos. This regiment, which at present numbers 170 non-commissioned officers and privates, was accompanied by 76 women and 24 children.

—Telegrams from the River Plate state that a quarrel had recently occurred at Asunción between the Brazilian and Uruguayan secretaries of legation, and that a duel was prevented through the intervention of the President of Paraguay.

—Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti considers that Deputy Zanna's presence in chamber is a proof that elections are free. May we not be equally warranted in believing that Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti's presence there is a proof that they are not free?

—The minister of justice and interior has appointed a committee composed of Drs. Fernandes Pinheiro, Lucio de Mendonça and Alfredo Maia to investigate the charges made against professors of the Polytechnic school by students of that establishment.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the Peruvian minister, Sr. Rosas, is coming to Rio de Janeiro on a special mission. It is thought that his mission will be in connection with the Loretto revolution and the passage of Peruvian troops up the Amazon.

—A second change of date for the next ball of the Lavangeiras Club has been made necessary because of another entertainment arranged for the same evening. The date has now been fixed for the 20th, and will, we trust, bring out all the better attendance for the delay.

—Telegrams from the River Plate report intense cold in the cordilleras, with a great fall in temperature at Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Asunción. This will occasion a very great modification in the temperature here and we shall have much colder weather during the present week.

—Senator Pires Ferreira (an army officer, who draws pay as such and 75\$ a day besides as senator) says the army is a guarantee of peace and order. Since when? It is the peace of fear and repression, and the order of military brawls in the streets. Such peace and order the civilian can easily do without.

—A desperate attempt at suicide occurred at No. 8 Rua Gregório Neves on the 12th, where the daughter of Sr. Raphael Pedro de Alcantara, named Leonor, shot herself twice in the head. She is only 20 years of age and is in a serious condition. No cause for this act of desperation has been published.

—If no statue has yet been provided for that long unoccupied pedestal in the Largo do Catete in front of the Friboiro palace, we would suggest that a statue of Saldanha Marinho as he appeared during the last year of his life should be placed there facing the entrance to the palace, and that the words which he is said to have uttered when his dissolution broke out—"This is not the republic of which I dreamed!"—should be engraved on the pedestal.

—Although Fitzhugh Lee has been appointed to the position of United States consul at Havana, we see that the Havas agency had Consul Williams back there on the 11th inst.

—The *Jornal* had a visit on the 11th from one of the clerks who have been defaming the custom-house. When asked if he were not afraid of arrest he replied that he was not afraid of prosecution and that nothing would be done. "The business will be hushed up," he said, "because if I speak I will compromise many good people: no one in the custom-house will confess." Under such circumstances an outside investigation should be ordered at once, and this clerk should be promptly compelled to tell what he knows.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the report of the minister of industry there were shipped from Victoria last year over 400,000 bags of coffee, against 346,806 in 1894 and 253,232 in 1893.

—The state of Ceará exported last year 2,106,540 kilos (35,109 bags) of coffee officially valued at 2,600,755\$800, against 1,084,186 kilos officially valued at 1,358,472\$500 in 1894.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The town of Pirassununga, São Paulo, is now lighted by means of electricity.

—The exports from Ceará amounted last year to 6,996,554\$350, against 4,484,434\$481 in 1894.

—The senate of the Pernambuco legislature has annulled the contract made for the lighting of that city by electricity.

—On the 20th inst. by order of the commercial court of Bahia a biscuit factory valued at 150,000\$000 will be sold at auction in that city.

—The employees of the Moinhos Rio Grandenses (flour mills) have abandoned their work, says an exchange, because they are no longer permitted to go outside for meals.

—The state assembly of Pará has voted 15,000\$ for assistance to the "jockey-club" of that city. The country would be much better off without these jockey-clubs.

—The Companhia Commercio Nacional has applied for an injunction against the collection of the tax of 3% ad valorem on sugar by the state government of Rio de Janeiro.

—The state of Pará imposes an export tax of 10 reis per kilo on rubber, 5 reis on castanets and 3 reis on all other products for the construction of an Exchange in the city of Pará.

—The commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia União Industrial and the Companhia Miterias e Melhoramentos da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro.

—The minister of finance has informed the Santos docks company that the period for concluding its work having expired Nov. 7, 1895, it is no longer entitled to import material free of duty. The minister has apparently resolved to hold the company to its contract.

—Last year the steamers of the Companhia Pernambuco de Navegação made 88 trips aggregating 91,585 miles. The number of passengers carried was 7,855 1/2 and the quantity of merchandise 463,747 packages. The receipts amounted to 1,444,608\$225 and the expenses to 1,222,888\$087.

—The final step toward the liquidation of the Pará exposition scheme occurred on the 26th ult., when the commission formally surrendered its mandate. The scheme is postponed indefinitely, and all property or material acquired for its realization will be sold. The publication begun of an exposition album will be at once suspended.

—A prominent business house of this capital, Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co., on the 13th applied for a mandamus prohibiting the illegal collection of imports on goods shipped to other Brazilian ports. The district judge granted the order and sent intimations to the custom-house and the *recorder* of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro located in this city.

—One of the most singular appointments we have thus far seen is that of Dr. Americo dos Campos Solimbo by the S. Paulo state government as fiscal (inspector) of immigration in Canada and Porto Rico. Are the Paulistas expecting immigrants from Canada and Porto Rico? Or is the office only another sinecure? And how can an inspector serve in two places so widely separated?

—If we are not mistaken there are minute regulations in force in this city in regard to the hire of carriages and tilburies, but they are not observed in any particular. The demands of the drivers are so excessive, that some step should at once be taken to repress the abuse. There is not a tilbury driver in the city who will accept even double the legal hire, while the great majority of them usually want four or five times what is due them. Is it not possible for the chief of police to enforce the regulations?

—A telegram published yesterday announces the nomination of McKinley for the presidency at the United States by the republican convention at St. Louis. It also said that this party had pronounced for the gold standard. As McKinley's opinions on the silver question have been carefully concealed, it is not known how this declaration will suit him. His extreme protection views, however, are well known, and his election for that reason will be highly prejudicial to the best interests of the United States.

—The *Insurance Age* says that *The Rio News* is in a state of frantic excitement owing to its desire to discover who are the founders and backers of the "Sul America." Quite incorrect. There is no "frantic excitement" whatever in this office over the New York Life or the Sul America. We know who the nominal founders of the Sul America are, and we know who declared one thing in New York and its opposite in Rio de Janeiro. And we also know which one of the *Age's* patrons has very seriously smirched its good name down in this part of the world.

—A conflict has arisen between the executive and judiciary over the new taxes imposed upon alcoholic beverages. At the instance of various commercial houses the district judge of this capital has ordered the suspension of the tax. The minister of finance considers this "an attempt upon the independence of the executive and legislative powers," and has ordered that the tax be collected in spite of the embargo. The minister should read how the United States supreme court annulled the income tax last year. The cases are parallel. There it was not considered an invasion of any other department to declare a tax unconstitutional.

—On the 12th the *Jornal do Commercio* published a statement by João Gonçalves Cardoso, recently dismissed from the employ of Messrs. Veiga Pinto & Co. for frauds practised in the custom-house, to the effect that all the custom-house officials would be affected by the disclosures which he would make were he arrested. This statement seems to have created a sensation in official circles. It was referred to in congress on the same day, the minister of finance at once took steps to investigate the matter, and the customs inspector at once asked the minister to appoint a commission of persons outside the custom-house to investigate the charges. The inspector considers the charges absurd, but we are inclined to believe that a rigorous investigation will show that there is some basis for them.

—There was a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. S. Stanley Jacob & Co. on Saturday last to consider a proposition of Mr. Arthur Bomilcar for the liquidation of that firm. Mr. Jacob has not been seen since the 1st inst., and his affairs were found to be in a very disordered condition. According to the statement made by his partner, the liabilities amount to 81,000\$ (which do not include all the claims either), he had pawned the bills of lading for about 30,000\$ of merchandise in the custom-house for 14,000\$, he had even pledged the second bills of lading and had borrowed money of everyone on various pretexts, and the business house had only about 4,000\$ in goods on its shelves. The contract for the house, however, is a valuable asset, and Mr. Bomilcar offered 30 per cent., which was accepted. Jacobs is an American and was ambitious to do a large business without any capital to begin with. His partner charges that he lost heavy sums at roulette, and it would seem that the money borrowed from his acquaintances for business emergencies was lost in this way. His present abiding place is not known, but it is best that his friends in New York should know of his doings, and that his countrymen at the River and elsewhere should be on their guard against him.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue and expenditure of the state of Alagoas for the year 1895 are each estimated at 1,998,700\$823.

—The custom-house at Parnhyba, state of Piahy, collected 121,766\$370 during the first quarter of the current year.

—The cash balance in the national treasury on the 11th inst. was 23,000,000\$, of which 16,000,000\$ consisted of *bonus* tiles.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the state of Minas Geraes is negotiating with the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas for a loan of from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 francs.

—The aggregate revenue of the municipal governments of the state of S. Paulo for the present year is estimated at 10,222,519\$038 and the expenditure at 9,851,322\$019.

—By executive decree No. 279, of the 10th inst., the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro makes an appropriation of 500,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness.

—In spite of the injunction issued by the federal judge the government has instructed its officials to persist in executing the decree regulating the collection of the tax on alcoholic liquors.

—During eleven months of 1895 (from January to November, inclusive), the receipts of the government treasuries amounted to 3,120,839\$104, including 471,478\$70 for official telegrams.

—The new loan which the state of Minas Geraes is making through the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas will be for 2,000,000\$ sterling, or 50,000,000 francs. The terms of issue are the same as those of the last national loan.

—The cost of the improvements and repairs required at the immigrant depot on Ilha do Ff required is estimated at 681,000\$ and at 105,000\$ those required at the Pinheiros depot. And yet, according to the *Jornal do Brasil*, the considerable sum already spent is only provisional.

—The customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the 5 months ended on the 31st ult. were 53,256,322\$, against 53,794,647\$ in the corresponding period of 1895, the decrease being consequently 538,325\$. It was expected that the increased receipts of the first three months would furnish an increase for the half-year, but this is now highly improbable.

—The minister of finance has addressed a communication to the solicitor-general of the Republic informing him that the injunction issued by the federal judge of this city against the execution of the decree regulating the collection of the tax on alcoholic liquors is illegal and encroaches on the rights of the executive and legislative branches of the government. The solicitor-general is instructed to take the proper action in the matter.

—A Parisian contemporary states that the Brazilian government has entered into a contract for a loan of 2,000,000 sterling with the Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland, the Banco do Brasil, and Messrs. Wille Schimlinsky, of Rio de Janeiro. The advance is to be made mainly in the form of bills on Germany. No one will be surprised to learn of this loan, in view of the embarrassed condition of the Brazilian treasury, and the knowledge that such an operation is contemplated may explain the recent strength of Brazilian bonds.—*Financial News*, May 15.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT
OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 14th 1895.

NAME	AGE	ARRIVED	FROM	CORRESPONDENT
<i>American</i>				
sp Enckea	1906	May 4	New York	To order
Dr. D. Debo H.	453	June 1	Baltimore	Watson, R. A. C.
Dr. B. F. Hunt Jr.	473	June 7	La Plaza	To order
<i>Austrian</i>				
Erk Emma	366	Feb. 11	Marselles	To order
<i>British</i>				
sp North Star	266	Apr. 14	Noel Is.	Gas Co.
sp Mount Ingle	1491	May 1	Canth.	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp B. L. B.	1500	1	Canth.	W. Smith & C.
Dr. Townbridge	1169	2	Canth.	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp Perseverance	1302	3	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Verdena	1478	4	Antwerp	W. Smith & C.
sp M. W. Wundale	1018	11	Canth.	B. Rodrigues & C.
Dr. Rocknivist	1320	14	Newport	E. Macedo & C.
Dr. D. L. B.	179	15	Canth.	B. Rodrigues & C.
Dr. Dickinson	1837	18	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C.
Dr. Ramon	454	21	Swansea	To order
Dr. Beredene	1066	21	Rosario	Hz. Cal Co.
sp Port Patrick	634	22	Canth.	To order
Dr. Dallman	839	23	New York	Hz. Cal Co.
sp North Belling	1090	27	Canth.	Hz. Cal Co.
sp Royal George	1297	29	Leith	Gas Co.
Dr. Canth. Queen	1227	30	Canth.	To order
sp Phoenix	1250	31	Canth.	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp B. L. B.	1250	31	Canth.	W. Smith & C.
Dr. Culhane	471	June 1	Manchester	Walker, Block & C.
Dr. Abyssinian	1266		Thames	Dr. Santos & C.
sp B. L. B.	1285		Hampden	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp Glenford	1183		Canth.	B. Rodrigues & C.
Dr. P. St. N. St. N.	1187		Canth.	Hz. Cal Co.

ing Kote, Hill...	184	10	Panna na..	10 on'te
-------------------	-----	----	------------	----------

<i>Danish</i>	184	19	Falmouth	10	Ona
ing Haabet	107	Jan 31	Allas	....	Foehlet
<i>Dutch</i>					
ing Victoria	512	Apr. 13	Hamburg	....	C. Schuitzpahn
<i>German</i>					
ing Nanny	958	Apr. 25	Caliz	....	Philas
ing M. Bunck	130	May 11	B. Anes	....	Francis Hermann
ing M. Anes	1043	22	Antwerp	....	A. Avonies & C.
ing John. Adolph	310	22	Hamburg	....	H. Seitz & C.
ing Obon	731	June 13	Hamburg	....	H. Seitz & C.
<i>Italian</i>					
ing Angelo	685	May 5	Marseilles	....	To order
ing S. Santa Fran.	527	27	Marseilles	....	To order
ing Angioletta R.	729	30	Marseilles	....	To order
<i>Norwegian</i>					
ing Paulsen	1366	May 18	Candia	....	Bar. Coal Co.
ing P. Eschen	802	22	Candia	....	Bar. Coal Co.
ing Zorutza	167	24	Pest Co.	....	A. S. Aguir
ing La G. G. G.	967	29	Drammen	....	A. W. Gum & C
ing N. Hansen	310	30	Marseilles	....	A. O. Muri
ing Arken	171	June 5	Muscato	....	V. O. Guin
<i>Portuguese</i>					
ing Maria Emilia	354	May 5	Valencia	....	J. A. C. Santo.
ing Costa Lohia	318	11	Puerto	....	A. Simoes & A.
ing Adelaide	551	22	Quito	....	J. A. G. Santos
ing Arcelina	753	27	Quito	....	J. A. G. Santos
<i>Russian</i>					
Cashier	1365	19	Grimby	....	Soc. Travanc
Austalia	972	29	Hamburg	....	Gen'l L. G. I. I.
<i>Swedish</i>					

484	May 21	Goth'burg	F. P. Passos
-----	--------	-----------	--------------

and Bonds --- June 15th

[illegible]

Last div.		
8 000—Jan. 96		210 000—215 000
8 000—Jan. 96		15 000—21 000
3 200—Jan. 96		80 000—85 000
7 000—Jan. 96		9 750—10 500
6 000—Jan. 96		—147 000
3 000—Jan. 96		274 000—283 500
10 000—Jan. 96		225 000—228 000
6 000—Jan. 96		—157 000
3 000—Jan. 96		67 500—70 000
9 000—Jan. 96		253 000—
4 500—Jan. 96		135 000—140 000

	40¢ 000—
	15 000—15¢ 000
	75 000—80 000

<i>Last div.</i>	
.. -April 96	-125,500
.. -Jan. 96	-150,000

Last day.		
12	000-Feb. 66	—255 000
..	—Feb. 66	—220 000
10	000-Jan. 66	—
10	000-Jan. 66	0000000-215 000
40	000-Jan. 66	—
10	000-Feb. 66	—
5	000-Mar. 66	—
5	000-Mar. 66	—
12	000-Jan. 67	—220 000
6	000-Jan. 66	—

Apollinaris

"At the head of *all* the waters examined for *purity* and freedom from disease germs."

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and

- In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Also Agent for the

Also Agent for the

Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price.

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Château Lalugnyay

Sole importers :

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

Nectandra Amara' Pills.

LIPTON'S Teas,
LIPTON'S Hams,
LIPTON'S Jams,
LIPTON'S Pickles,
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE & FILS
À RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent :
J. C. V. MENDES

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$400, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

Companhia Serviços de Portos
Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1ª DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

John Robertson & Son, Dundee.

Five Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.

Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.

Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKY

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

from

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.

LEITH.

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further commendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,

34, RUA DO OUTIDOR.

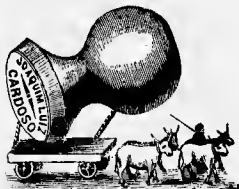
MANUFACTURE

OF

INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS

and Offices for

Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.

JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOSO

18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.

25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

Telephone, 181

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestine, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Certe Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

Relojoaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

FRITZ J. CARLSON

Successor of GEORGE JANSON

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors.

American Commercial Envelopes, made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire (Scotland) POLMONT, Stirlingshire

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottom,

Rio de Janeiro

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be recommended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies it does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppis) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROVINCETON

S. Paulo

HAMMOND & Co.

Engineers and Railway Contractors.

Importers of Machinery Material.

Telegr. Address: Contractor S. Paulo.

16, Rua Rosario, P. O. Box 219 S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pearl's soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
June 17	Thames	Cheching and Southampton calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 28	Tiger	Santos.
" 29	Cybele	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2,
Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Galileo, Hevelius, and Coleridge

The steamer

"WORDSWORTH"

sails for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

and

New York

20th inst.

Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers at moderate rates.

Fitted throughout with electric light.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and
without the inconveniences of transfer.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.

58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orcana..... June 24th

Orissa..... July 8th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agencies merchandise, baggage and values.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Gothic..... July 17th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TRAVESSA
and PLAZA 101; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Burns, Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia,
Bursitis, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VANDERLIP CO.
Sole Importers, Rio de Janeiro.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd
and 18th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines
accepted.

Passenger Rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150000

" — Lisbon..... 475 " 110000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alameda, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

W. SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cayo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zaldia No. 30, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8.

P. O. Box 801. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 371.

TO PHILATELISTS.



ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS

A nice Card containing 32 smaller Ar-
gentine postage stamps, all different
kinds..... Rs. 4500

Stamps of the South American Republics,
Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay and Peru.

A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of
these neighboring countries, containing
some rare ones, sold at..... Rs. 6500

Books of Stamps for selections.

We are preparing special books with stamps of
different countries, for those who wish to complete
their collections.

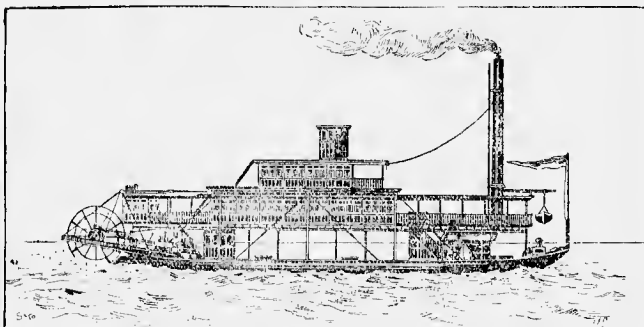
At present, there are ready and can be furnished
the following:

Argentina, Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay,
Portugal and its Colonies.

Advantageous prices; Conditions on request.

Casa Philatelica de Alph. Bruck,
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula.
RIO DE JANEIRO

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.
Vessels in this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheels "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
on the Amazon.

They were constructed in flutable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—

YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-
variably.

The Steamer

ITAPACY

with excellent accommodations for 1st and
3rd class passengers,

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and
Porto Alegre.

Saturday, 20th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapique Costeiro, Rua da Saude 56, up to
the 19th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

The Steamer

ITABIRA

will sail for

Victoria, Bahia, and Pernambuco

on the 18th inst.

Receives cargo and encomendas at the
Trapique Costeiro, 56, Rua da Saude.

The Steamer

ITACOLOMI

will sail on the 18th inst. for

IMBETIBA

This steamer receives Cargoes for all sta-
tions from Macaé to Campos, Araruama,
Central do Macaé, Padua, Carangola and
others of the Minas branch of the Leopoldina
Railway, at the Trapique "VAPOR" Armazem
No. 6.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETT,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO. 1st floor.